

no 18

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
17 March to 23 March
1946

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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Captain Ralph J. Turner was assigned to this Division on temporary duty status and Mr. Harold W. Feldman assumed the position of Public Assistance Officer.

Welfare Services

Unofficial reports were received by this Section which indicated that juvenile delinquency was increasing in the major cities of Japan and that very inadequate care was being provided homeless and orphaned children. A conference was called of Tokyo city welfare officials, the police and transportation authorities to discuss the problem and outline procedures to solve it. The Japanese police are responsible for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Following the apprehension of a juvenile, he is placed in the custody of the local welfare officials who in turn investigate the circumstances of the case and either return him to his parents or place him in one of the twenty orphanages in Tokyo. Second-offenders are referred to the Juvenile Court and if necessary are placed in a juvenile correctional home where their schooling is continued and they are taught some useful trade. Informal reports will be made to this Division each ten days indicating the number of children found and the disposition made in each case.

Relief

An investigation was made in Tokyo of the method of distribution of Japanese Army-Navy blankets and winter clothing to relief recipients pursuant to SCAP Memorandum (SCAPIN 760) dated 21 February 1946. The distribution is being

made through large department stores to individual recipients who have been investigated and given clothing withdrawal authorization by the local welfare committeemen, (Homen-Iin). This inspection, made on a spot-check basis, indicated complete compliance with the SCAP Memorandum mentioned above.

An informal report was received from Tokyo welfare officials which showed that 35,717 persons in Tokyo received cash assistance amounting to ¥218,602 during the week ending 9 March 1946. These cash grants were made in accordance with the various relief laws. In addition, 16,207 persons received aid in kind, on which no monetary value could be placed by the Japanese officials.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

An intensive typhus control program is being carried out in the Osaka area with an officer from the USA Typhus Commission and the epidemiologist from this office advising the local Military Government Units. Recent reports show a reduction in the number of new cases reported daily.

As the Tokyo typhus control program was not proceeding satisfactorily further conferences were held with members of the USA Typhus Commission, medical and sanitary officers of the 32d Military Government Company, the prefectural governor and Health Bureau officials and the sanitary engineer from this office. Certain changes were made in the Japanese administration and organization, and 1st Cavalry Division personnel are now supervising operations in the field.

The incidence of both smallpox and typhus remains high throughout the country. The Japanese vaccinating program for smallpox is continuing and typhus control programs are being carried out in many areas under the supervision of local Military Government Units.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference on the production and increased use of fertilizers was held at the office of the Natural Resources Section. This was attended by representatives of all interested SCAP Sections. The difficulties encountered in attempting to increase the production of commercial fertilizers were reviewed and a means of improving the transportation of raw materials and finished products was discussed as well as increase of production. Methods for increasing the use of nightsoil and other waste products for fertilizer were discussed and the necessity for proper treatment of this material for the protection of health.

General orders to prefectural governors and police chiefs have been prepared by the Sanitation Section of the Health Ministry requiring that immediate steps be taken to enforce all sanitary laws. These orders include the requirement that all wastes be properly collected and disposed of, drains cleaned and repaired, streets and public areas cleaned up and that measures be taken to eliminate all possible mosquito breeding places and to institute an active mosquito and fly control program.

Medical Examiner System

Formal conferences were held with all interested agencies in the Metropolitan Government of Tokyo and the National Ministry of Health. The experiences gained from the provisional system set up previously in Tokyo was reviewed and the revised plan finally agreed upon. Instead of large numbers of poorly trained part-time district examiners, working largely under police authorities, a central Medical Examiners Office will be created. The questions of recruitment of personnel, qualifications for the position, nature and scope of duties, and authority to be exercised were settled. The necessity was again made clear for highly trained experts in the field of forensic medicine and pathology possessing a good background in public health and protected in the performance of their duties from improper political or personal influences. The development of the organization

was entrusted to the Bureau of Health working in coordination with the professors of forensic medicine in Tokyo Imperial University and Keio University. The Ministry of Health agreed to develop similar organizations in five other large cities.

Municipal Civil Service System

As a by-product of activities concerned in developing the medical examiner system, discussion of the principles of an effective civil service system in a Municipal Government were introduced into the conferences. The desirability of improving the status of technical personnel in the government was made clear for such cases where reform were needed. The point was also stressed that the establishment of a merit system with adequate recognition and protection of civil service rights would attract a much more competent type of individual into a governmental career. The elements discussed were, the importance of defining the nature and scope of the work (job specifications), the salary and tenure of the job, the minimum requirements in training and experience, publication of the advertisement of the job in an adequate manner, and the procedure for selection and appointment of candidates, including competitive written and oral examination, and a suitably constituted Board of Examiners. The officials concerned agreed to study the problem carefully and submit a program for the Medical Examiner System as a working model (see above).

Poisonous Substances in Foods and Beverages

Information was obtained from several sources, including civilian publications and personal communications from medical authorities. At least three poisonous substances are being sold to the public at the present time without adequate control legislation. Two of these are sweetening compounds sold under the name of "shisoto". Para-nitro-ortho-toluidine is known to cause death from liver necrosis and cases have been found both in Osaka and in Tokyo. Perillaldehyde oxime may cause death through paralysis of peripheral nerves. Sodium ni-

trate is being sold as a substitute for table salt and has also caused a number of deaths. Although drastic penalties are provided by law at this time for the use of methyl alcohol in poisonous amounts in alcoholic beverages, the penalties for sale of the above substances are relatively mild by comparison and insufficient publicity is being given to their dangerous properties.

A conference was held with officials of the Ministry of Health who promised to take action including revision of the laws concerned with the sale of "powerful and poisonous drugs". They also agreed to amend the previous limitations on dulcin, a sweetening compound, inasmuch as it is comparatively harmless and its free use may reduce the demand for the poisonous substitutes.

Revision of Laws Concerning Foods and Drugs

In compliance with previous decisions, the officials of the Ministry of Health submitted a plan for expanding the activities of the government hygienic laboratory. A more thoroughgoing program is intended, dealing with adulteration and misbranding of packaged foods, beverages, drugs, vitamins and other substances intended for human consumption, with research activities for developing better remedies for use in medical treatment, and a Bureau of Standards to assay official and non-official remedies in production. The program was approved and its immediate enforcement recommended.

Revision of Medical Education

The third meeting of the Council of Medical Education was held 14 March 1946 with a membership of 18 present, representing the Ministries of Education and Health, Japan Medical Association, Tokyo and Osaka Imperial Universities, Keio and Jikeikai Universities and the Nippon Medical College. The 4-year medical course and a 1-year clinical internship before admission to a licensure examination were discussed and recommended unanimously. It was further voted that the medical curriculum should be devoted exclusively to medical subjects and that the

pre-medical subjects should be taught before the medical course was begun, instead of being taught parallel with medical subjects as heretofore practiced in the Semmon Gakko. The eligibility requirements for admission to medical school will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting at which time the revision of the medical curriculum will be also considered. Further study was given to the problem of medical publications including procurement of recent publications from America and other countries.

Medical Education Reform

The fourth meeting of the Council of Medical Education was held Friday, 22 March. The issue of premedical education was discussed thoroughly and a program was submitted and voted upon whereby non-medical subjects would be excluded from the medical curriculum itself and required as prerequisites for admission to medical school. Accordingly, the necessity for raising the entrance requirement for admission to the remaining Semmon Gakko was brought up and voted upon. It was agreed that beginning 1 April 1947, admission to all medical schools would require a minimum of one full year of special pre-medical training to include foreign languages, mathematics and other pre-medical sciences, and the humanities; that beginning 1 April 1948 a minimum of two years would be required. The representatives of the Ministry of Education agreed to put this decision into effect at once. They further declared their intention of surveying the remaining Semmon Gakko from the point of view of their facilities for giving adequate medical education in line with the program for elevation of standards.

Repatriation

The traffic of incoming and outgoing Japanese home island repatriates shows a slight increase according to SCAP reports. These figures, however, apparently cover repatriation elsewhere as well. The figures from the Japanese Repatriation Centers alone are not available until two weeks late due to poor communication.

The old China coast plague ports of Amoy, Ningpo and Foochow were reported as having plague. They are permanent endemic foci, whether reporting cases or not. There is no repatriation traffic from them direct.

Several vessels from Shanghai and Korea arrived with cases of smallpox at Hakata which were handled routinely.

The East coast of Kyushu was considered unsuitable for locating repatriation centers because of inadequate transportation and the proposal to use Beppu was dropped.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The status report of hospital beds available to Japanese civilians was 201,625 of which 90,272 were occupied. The Chief of the Administration of the Hospital Division is currently inspecting Japanese civilian hospitals in southern Japan.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

An announcement and invitation has been received to the graduation exercises of the Tokyo Central Red Cross Hospital to be held on 25 March 1946. The Nursing Affairs Division will be represented.

The first meeting of the educational group on nursing affairs will be held 25 March 1946 at 2:00 PM.

A copy of Midwives' Regulations (printed in Japanese) has been received.

Representatives of this Division made a trip to Kyushu in the interest of a project for Public Health Nurses that is being sponsored by the Asahi News Company.

A conference was held with Dean Gildersleeve regarding the education standards for nurses.

Personnel

Lt. Mary T. Collins was assigned to the Nursing Affairs Division as a Civilian nurse.

Reports from Korea

Material in report covers decisions made in seven meetings held by the Nurse and Midwife Licensure Board. Report is as follows:

I. Organization of the Committee.

- a. 5 nurses, 4 doctors
- b. Dr. K.S.Son, President, Dr.C.Y.Shai, Vice President, Mrs. Whans, Secretary
- c. Committee rules:
 1. To be called "The Committee of Investigation" for the quality of the nurses and midwives in Korea.
 2. The purpose of the Committee is to inspect the quality of nurses and midwives and registration in Korea.
 3. The period of membership is three years, but one may be re-enlisted for another term.
 4. The meetings will be held in the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare.
 5. The membership of the Committee is one president, one vice-president, one assistant to the president, one secretary, five ordinary members.
 6. When more than half of the members present the meeting may be called to order.
 7. The president may call a meeting whenever it is necessary.

II. Nursing.

a. Pre-entrance requirements to nursing schools.

1. Educational requirements: graduate of Junior High School.
2. Minimum age: full 15 years.
3. Students admitted once annually.

b. National Examination.

1. Student must be a full 17 years of age before taking examination.
2. Examination to be prepared and corrected by Licensure Committee.
3. Examination will be given annually in September.
4. National examination to be given in provinces under guidance of Public Health Nurses.

c. Requirements for Licensure.

1. Students who entered a school of nursing prior to 1 February 1946 will be licensed under the former Japanese law.
2. If a girl has worked in a hospital or for a physician in a nursing capacity for a period of three years prior to January 1946, but has not received a licensure to nurse, she will be allowed to take the National Examination within a two-year period. If she passes the examination she will be licensed.

d. Miscellaneous.

1. No obligatory period will be required after graduating from nursing school.
2. Nurses will register annually from 1 January through 30 March.

III. Midwifery (Temporary regulation established).

a. Requirements for Licensure.

1. Midwives who obtained a license before 1 January 1946 will automatically be licensed.
2. Graduation from one of the recognized schools, such as Severence, Red Cross, and University Hospital before 1 January 1946.

b. National Examination.

1. The individual must be a nurse over 18 years of age.
2. She must hold a nursing license.
3. She must have had practice in gynecology for more than one year before 1 January 1946.
4. She must have passed the preliminary examination qualifying her for a midwife license.
5. Those midwives who have obtained a midwife license from other countries (recognized by the Committee) may take the examination.

IV. Current Registration and Examination for Licensure of Nurses and Midwives (for those not licensed in the above category).

a. Nurses.

1. Date of examination: 10 April 1946.
2. Place: Health Department of each Province.
3. Qualifications:
 - i. Over 17 years of age.
 - ii. Three or more years of nursing experience.
4. Subjects included in examination:
 - i. Theory.
 - ii. Physiology, anatomy, bacteriology, hygiene, materia medica, medical nursing, surgical nursing, pediatrics, gynecology, eye, ear, nose, throat, dermatology, dental, bandaging and sterilization.

b. Practical Nursing Examination.

1. Application period: 24-30 March 1946.
2. To be submitted at this time:
 - i. Application for examination.
 - ii. Picture.
 - iii. Personal history.
 - iv. Certification of nursing experience for more than three years.
 - v. Certificate of physical examination.
 - vi. Examination fee of ¥50.

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c. Midwives (preliminary examination).

1. Date of examination: 11 April 1946.
2. Place of examination: Health Department of each Province.
3. Tuberculosis:
 - i. Over 18 years of age.
 - ii. Over one years experience in midwifery.
4. Subjects included in examination:
 - i. Theory.
 - ii. Anatomy, physiology, hygiene, technique of sterilization, obstetrical nursing and gynecology.
 - iii. Practical examination.
5. Application Period: 24-30 March 1946.
6. To be submitted at this time:
 - i. Application for examination.
 - ii. Personal history.
 - iii. Certification of midwifery experience for more than one year.
 - iv. Certification of physical examination.
 - v. Examination fee of ¥50.
7. Date for final examination for midwives will be the middle of May.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A survey of Japanese veterinarian affairs in southern Kyushu by a representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division is still in progress.

The second of a series of conferences held with leading Japanese veterinary educators resulted in the organization of a "Council on Veterinary Education".

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported as follows:

NEW OUTBREAKS - 17-23 MARCH

<u>PREFECTURE</u>	<u>DISEASE</u>	<u>CASES</u>
Kumamoto	Texas Fever	2
Nagasaki	Blackleg	2
Shimane	Blackleg	1
Kagoshima	Anthrax	1 (Equine)

Control measures are immunization, quarantine and disinfection.

Monthly Summary for February 1946:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Anthrax - bovine	5
equine	3
Infectious Abortion - bovine	130
Texas Fever	2
Scabies - equine	3
Infectious anemia - equine	6
Strangles	1,074
Rabies	1
Fullorum - chicks	2,565

Control Measures appear to be effective.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

The Veterinary Hygienic Section, Sanitary Bureau, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, has submitted the following meat inspection report for January 1946:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	17,657	451	46	2,265	5,177
<u>Ante Mortem</u>					
Condemned	0	0	0	0	2
<u>Post Mortem</u>					
Totally condemned	8	0	0	0	9
Partially condemned	164	8	0	38	290
Viscera condemned	2,125	44	0	485	523

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

General

A program covering civilian requirements of typhus and rodent control supplies for Japan and Korea, during the six months period ending 31 December 1946, was prepared for submission to the War Department. A similar program was prepared covering medical supply requirements in Japan. Korean medical supply re-

quirments are being included in the overall supply program for that command."

Captain Cummings departed on an inspection trip through the Northern prefectures including Hokkaido. Prefectural agencies will be checked for efficiency in distributing released Japanese army supplies and for new production.

Production and Distribution

In order to accomplish distribution of the home remedies and controlled medicines, packed for export prior to cessation of hostilities, the Welfare Ministry was instructed to formulate a plan for distribution by 25 March. On 22 March the plan was completed which instructed the Trading Corporation (export company), previously responsible for storing the goods, to release them to the Central Control Company for immediate distribution. This action involving 5,000,000 yen of home remedies valued at ¥ 5,000,000 and ¥ 1,500,000 of controlled medicines, should materially improve the medical supply situation.

Smallpox production and distribution has been proceeding very satisfactorily and are ahead of schedule. Production at the Chemo-Sero Therapeutic Institute in Kumamoto has reached a point where a reduction is possible. A reserve of 10,000,000 doses will be maintained at that plant.

Visits were made to two national hospitals to determine the status of their medical supplies. Stockkeeping records and security measures were found to be excellent. No shortages were reported except in sulfa drugs and textiles. Ministry officials were instructed to take action to correct shortages.

This Division is in receipt of a report from the Central Medicine Control Company covering receipts and distribution of controlled medicines for February. Receipts amounted to ¥5,326,323 as compared to ¥3,666,525 in January. The value of the February distribution was ¥7,525,368 or over twice the January distribution which amounted to ¥3,124,898.

Narcotics

Lt. A. S. Stefan began an inspection trip through northern Honshu and Hokk-

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aids on matters relative to narcotic control. Inspection was to be made particularly of wholesale drug firms in the area which the Japanese Government nominated for approval as custodians of former Japanese army and navy medicinal narcotic stocks.

A letter was submitted to the Eighth Army and a memorandum submitted to major headquarters outlining suggested surveillance to assure compliance with a directive from this Headquarters to the Japanese Government. The subject of the directive was "Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan", file AG 441.1 (12 Oct 45)FH.

SECTION VIII

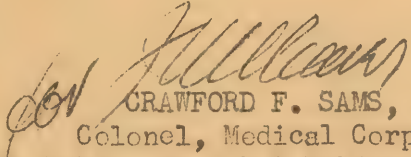
LEGAL

No report.

SECTION IX

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

AG 700 (14 Mar 46)IH (SCAFIN 811), subject: "Plan for Collecting Correct Vital Statistics". This Memorandum directs the Japanese Government to submit a plan for the collection of vital statistics.


CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

7 Incls:

- #1 - SCAFIN 811
- #2 - Memorandum on SCAFIN 130
- #3 - Memorandum on SCAFIN 304
- #4 - Weekly Report IH&W Korea, 2 March 46.
- #5 - Weekly Report IH&W Korea, 9 March 46.
- #6 - Communicable Dis. Rpt. Japan, 9 March 46.
- #7 - Venereal Dis. Rpt Japan, 2 March 46.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 700 (14 Mar 46)PH
(SCAFIN 811)

AFPO 500
14 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Plan for Collecting Current Vital Statistics.

1. It is directed that the Imperial Japanese Government prepare a plan for the collection and compilation of certain vital statistics data, and that the proposed plan be submitted in writing in English, for approval of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, not later than 5 April 1946.

2. The plan must provide for the compilation of the following data as a minimum:

- a) For deaths: Total number, number of infant deaths (those dying under 1 full year of life), total number at all other ages, by sex.
- b) For births: number by sex.
- c) For stillbirths: number by sex
- d) For marriages: number
- e) For divorces: number


Each of the above figures must be tabulated separately for each prefecture and city. The basis of this tabulation by prefecture and city must be place of actual residence of the person involved and not place of legal domicile (honseki).

3. The specified data will be collected and compiled monthly and transmitted to GHQ-SCAP not later than two (2) months after the end of the month to which the data relates (i.e. May data by July 31st, June data by August 31st, etc.).

4. The plan will contain an outline of the changes in registration laws and procedures necessary to insure that births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces are reported at the place of actual residence (not "honseki"), as well as the steps to be taken to re-instruct local registration officials about the new procedures.

5. Upon approval by SCAP of the vital statistics plan, the Imperial Japanese Government will take immediate steps to establish the collection of current vital statistics by the methods given in the plan. Such collection will start with data for the month of May and continue.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


B. H. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 632 (25 Mar 46)PH
(SCAPIN 811-A)

APC 500
25 March 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo.

1. Reference is made to letter from Central Liaison Office, Tokyo, dated 19 March 1946, file C.L.O. Number 1282 (PP) subject: "Application Regarding Continued Functioning of Dojin-kai Tokyo Hospital".

2. Authority to continue functioning of the Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, under the supervision of the Foreign Ministry is denied.

3. The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, will be transferred immediately to the administrative control of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

for Harold Fair
B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 632 (25 Mar 46)PH

25 March 1946


MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 811-A) File AG 632 (25 Mar 46)PH, this Headquarters, 25 March 1946, subject: "The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 811-A) this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, was sponsored and supported by the Dojin-kai (Society). The Dojin-kai was ordered disbanded by Memoranda to the Imperial Japanese Government SCAPIN 216 and SCAPIN 548.

3. As the purpose of the Dojin-kai Hospital, Tokyo, was for treatment of Chinese, Formosans, and Korean nationals who will either be repatriated or lose their privilege of preferential treatment (SCAPIN 746), the need for a special hospital does not exist. The administration of this hospital is transferred from the Foreign Ministry to the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare. The hospital is not to accord special privileges to any nationality. Command instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.


HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION

Same as SCAPIN 811-A
Less Imperial Japanese Government.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

By

JOSEPH NEASE

Author of

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. VOL. II.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. VOL. III.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. VOL. IV.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME. VOL. V.

JOSEPH NEASE

Author of

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (21 Mar 46)PH

21 March 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 130), file AG 441.1 (12 Oct 45)PH, this Headquarters, 12 October 1945, subject: "Control of Narcotic Products and Records in Japan", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 130), this Headquarters, to the Imperial Japanese Government, dated 12 October 1945, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. With reference to the planting, growth or cultivation of narcotic seeds or plants, the Japanese Government stated the prohibition was published before seeding time hence no destruction of plants was necessary. In order to assure that the prohibition in this regard is carried out, prefectural officials should be contacted and surveillance made to prevent planting, growth or cultivation of narcotic seeds or plants.

3. Since manufacture of narcotics is prohibited, clandestine manufacture in small plants may be undertaken. Liaison with prefectural officials to assure surveillance and positive action on all leads of information will prevent such manufacture. Packaging and repackaging of narcotics by registered, licensed dealers does not constitute manufacture.

4. Port surveillance to prevent exportation and importation of narcotics is necessary to eliminate smuggling. A recent attempt to smuggle 7.5 tons of opium into Japan resulted in the seizure of the opium and ships and the arrest of the crews.

5. A letter to Occupational Forces, file AG 441.1 (2 Nov 45)PH, directed that all crude and semi-processed narcotics, suitable for storage, be taken into custody, reported to this Headquarters and stored in a central place for safekeeping. Heroin, adulterated narcotics, semi-processed narcotics, unsuitable for storage, and smoking opium and opium prepared for smoking were ordered destroyed after proper records were made for forwarding to this Headquarters.

6. Command instructions will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

- a. Determine that prefectural authorities are cognizant of directive,
- b. Determine that former growers of the opium poppy are aware of the prohibition.

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, file AG 441.1 (21 Mar 46) Ph dtd 21 March 1946, subject: "Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 130), etc.

- c. Determine that all stocks of narcotics affected by the directive have been taken into custody by United States Forces (finished narcotic stocks with the exception of heroin and marijuana are not effected by the directive but Japanese military stocks of all kinds have been ordered taken into custody).
- d. Advise this Headquarters of any corrective action that should be taken at the national level.

Harold Fair
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 130)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 632 (19 Mar 46)PH

19 March 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 304), AG 632 (17 Nov 45)PH, dated 19 November 1945, subject: "Imperial Japanese Army and Navy Hospitals".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 304) AG 632 (17 Nov 45)PH, this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. There were, at the time of surrender, 119 permanent hospitals, plus 173 temporary hospitals (schools and hotels) under the control of the Japanese Army and Navy.

3. The purpose of the above mentioned directive is to remove the control of all hospital facilities from former military agencies and to make medical treatment and hospital care available to all civilians.

4. Actual transfer of these facilities from the Japanese Army and Navy to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will be accomplished through the Home Ministry.

5. Civil Affairs Teams are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the provisions of the above mentioned directive in order to prevent belated or reluctant non-compliance.

6. Instructions pertaining to the execution of surveillance will follow through command channels.

Harold Fair
HAROLD FAIR,
Lt Colonel, AGD,
Asst Adjutant General.

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Same as SCAPIN 304
less Imperial Japanese Government,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911

CHICAGO, ILL.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
The Faculty of the University of Chicago
has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter
of the 10th inst. and to express its appreciation of the
interest which you have taken in the work of the
University. The Faculty is deeply indebted to you for
the many ways in which you have aided the University
in its development and for the many suggestions which
you have given for its improvement. The Faculty is
pleased to hear that you are still interested in the
University and to know that you are still a member
of its body. The Faculty is sure that you will
continue to be a source of inspiration and guidance
to the University in the future.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 2 March 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

Institutions

A dispensary for the treatment of Korean Civil Service employees of the National Government was opened in the National Capitol Building this week. A Korean doctor is in direct charge of the dispensary. Supervision will be maintained by the Medical Services Section of this Bureau.

The Infectious Disease Hospital in Seoul is being reorganized. The wooden section of the hospital was condemned and smallpox patients were moved to the third floor of the newer section of the hospital. Isolation technique was initiated prior to transfer of the patients and will be enforced. Gowns, masks, and other items are being purchased.

A conference was held with government-owned or subsidized hospitals in Seoul. Instructions were given that graduate nurses and nurses' aides are to receive the complete cost of living differential, and that student nurses are to receive one fifth of this cost.

General

Registration forms for physicians have been prepared.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Communicable Disease Control

Dr. Shoi, Korean head of the Preventive Medicine Section, is working on the establishment of a model public health center in the city of Seoul. This center will serve as a guide and model in helping provincial health officers to plan their own health centers.

A telegraphic report was received that nine persons were bitten by a rabid dog in Cholla Mamdo. Vaccine for anti-rabic treatment was dispatched from the laboratory.

The following telegraphic reports of disease were received during the week

<u>Province</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Coordinates</u>	<u>Typhus</u>	<u>Smallpox</u>
Kyonggi-do	P'aju Gun	(980-1670)	1	-
Kangwan-do	Chunchon	(1070-1682)	1	2
Chungchong Fukto	Tanyang Gun	(1120-1560)	-	(Indeterminable no. of scattered cases)
Chungchong Namdo	Tangjin Gun	(960-1560)	5	-
Chungchong Namdo	Popyang Gun	(965-1475)	-	23
Chungchong Namdo	Sosan Gun	(945-1675)	-	75

Budgets for the coming year were prepared for the operation of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Education

It is planned to publish a monthly magazine of Bogun (Public Health), to number about 50 pages, and with distribution of approximately 5,000 copies of each issue.

Nutrition

The "School Lunch Program" is completed and will be activated as soon as financial details are arranged. In cooperation with the Chosen Flour Milling Company, a soybean milk powder has been developed as a substitute for whole milk. The preparation of Korean data on foods and food values is being continued.

Personnel

Capt. Simon C. Weiner has been appointed Chief of the Preventive Medicine Section, relieving 1st Lt. R. S. Bagnall who is assigned to the administration of local health affairs.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

Inspections

Captain Lucka returned from an inspection tour of nursing affairs activities in Kyongsang Putko and Kyongsang Namdo provinces. Nursing affairs in Kyongsang Putko were found to be progressing very well. 1st Lt. Doris Cowles, ANC, in that province now has a Korean counterpart in the person of Mrs. Cho. In Kyongsang Namdo the nursing problems were found to be numerous. There is urgent need for the assignment of a full-time American nurse to this province. Miss Stroup (Civilian nurse-Civil Service) remained in Fusan on a temporary basis and will assist in organizing the public health nursing in Kyongsang Namdo.

Lt. Hendershot, ANC, and Mrs. Hong left on 27 February to inspect Nursing activities in Chung Chong Fukto, Chung Chong Namdo and Cholla Namdo.

General

A report was received that the Korean public health nurse recently assigned to Chung Chong Namdo Province has already visited seven schools, held conferences with the teachers and lectured to the students.

DENTAL AFFAIRS SECTION

General

On 25, 26, and 27 February, examinations were given at the Seoul Dental College to 12 Korean dentists repatriated from China and Manchuria.

Plans were formulated and instructions sent out to each provincial health officer for the registration of each dentist and "crown-maker" who was previously licensed under the Japanese.

Letters were also sent to provincial health officers directing that plans be initiated for the formation of provincial dental associations so that problems relating to the profession may be correlated and submitted to the Dental Affairs Section of the national Bureau of Health and Welfare.

VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

General

It is considered that rabies vaccine for dogs should be produced, and conferences were held with the Chief of Laboratory Section to effect manufacture in sufficient quantities to inoculate all dogs in a given community. The principal difficulty in production is that rabbits are not available.

Inspection of Cheji-Do Island by Lt. McCrory, VC, reveals that there are no dairies on the Island, all-dairy cows having been killed by the Japanese. The only prevalent livestock disease is anthrax. Forty percent of all animals in Cholla Namdo Province are on Cheju Island.

SANITATION SECTION

Education

About thirty photographs were taken for use in the provincial program in sanitary education, and for historical records. Some twenty of these photographs are of water treatment plants and various phases of water treatment work. The remaining photographs cover insect control and refuse removal.

LABORATORY SECTION

Vaccine Production

The problems of diphtheria vaccine production was discussed with Dr. Kim of the Institute for Veterinary Research. It was decided to begin the study in Fusan as well as to continue the work in the Seoul Laboratory. Animal foods for laboratory animals is difficult or impossible to purchase in the southern provinces. Purchase in Seoul and shipment to Fusan by rail has been found necessary.

Thirty-two boxes of 200-250 bottles each of typhoid vaccine were shipped to the provinces. This is the first large allocation of typhoid vaccine produced in Korea. The weekly average for production continues at about 350,000 cc.

The problem of refrigeration for vaccines is becoming acute. Every effort is being made to repair present refrigeration facilities.

Anyang Veterinary Laboratory

The cattle are improving in weight and their condition is such that immunization can be begun as soon as a competent veterinarian can be trained at Fusan. The chicken farm at Anyang is ready for use. The pens have been treated with lime and all buildings cleaned. Efforts are being made to obtain wire for fencing.

National Chemistry Laboratory

Organic Synthesis:

- a. Preparation of 6 Kg. Glycerine (C.P.), for Vaccine production. Twelve (12) Kg. Glycerine (C.P.) were shipped (Pusan and Taigu).
- b. Synthesis of 120 gm. DDT.
- c. Synthesis of 10 gm. Sulfamethylthiazole.
- d. Synthesis of Intermediate compounds needed in the experimental synthesis of DDT and Amytal:

Chlorobenzene	230 gm.
Diethyl iso-Amylethylmalonate	200 gm.

Nutrition

- a. Nutrition Study: an additional 108 subjects were studies.
- b. At the request of the Bureau of Justice, AMG, an evaluation of prison diets (West Gate Prison) was begun.

Sanitary Chemistry

- a. Daily determination in Seoul tap water of:

PH	Total Solids	Sulfates
Residual Chlorine	Dissolved Oxygen	Total Hardness
Chlorides	Oxygen Consumed	Copper
Iron	Lead	Turbidity
Nitrites		

- b. Comparison of American and Japanese Standard Methods for the determination of Dissolved Oxygen.

Toxicology

Chung Chong Fukto specimen of table salt, is negative for:

Arsenic
Cyanides

Additional results will be reported later.

Inventory of Vaccines

	<u>Expended</u>	<u>On Hand</u>
Smallpox	676,000 doses	1,602,750 doses
Typhoid	35,880 cc.	128,800 cc.
Rabies	19 doses	2 doses
Foul Pest	5,000 cc.	2,500 cc.

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

General

The Korean Pharmaceutical Affairs Committee at their weekly meeting approved the changes in Article 2 of the Korean Pharmacy Laws.

The Korean Narcotic Laws are being re-translated by the Monopoly Section of the Finance Bureau to insure accurate interpretation for a basis of proposed changes. Liaison will be maintained until final legislation is written.

Supplies

The Materials Control Corporation requested the identification of some bulk chemicals in their warehouses which were unlabeled. These were analysed at the Central Laboratory and were found to be barium chloride, sodium thiosulfate, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, lactic acid, and tooth powder mixture.

FISCAL & LEGAL SECTION

General

The processing of Section budgets for the Bureau was continuing through the week. The consolidated budget for the Bureau was ready for submission at the week's end.

Drafting of the ordinance for licensure and registration of physicians was continuing by Mr. Whang.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

Registration

Standard Certificate Forms

Agreement in the use of the Standard Certificate forms for reporting births, deaths, stillbirth, marriages and divorces was finally reached between the Department of Public Health and Welfare and the Bureau of the Justice at the end of this report period. Four forms reflecting this version of birth, death, marriage and divorce standard certificate forms of report in accordance with the provisions of the Household Law and previous practice were drawn up by Mr. Choi, head of the Civil Section of the Bureau of the Justice. These forms, with few minor exceptions, do not differ materially from those previously drawn by this section. These changes will be incorporated at the next printing of standard forms and made ready for use by 1 July 1946.

Meanwhile, a tentative agreement has also been reached by the two agencies in which the present three months' supply of standard forms previously printed by this Section will be used for registration purposes by both agencies, excepting marriage and divorce forms. Under a compromise reached by the Koreans, both have agreed to use two separate forms for three months. Thereafter, a single standard form will be used by both agencies. A study of these two forms at the time of this writing shows that minor changes recommended by Mr. Choi, in his proposed forms, can easily be written on the back of the present printed forms of this Section, without confusion to the public. There appears to be little

reason why both agencies cannot use the same forms until the revision can be made at the next printing of standard forms. Negotiations to accomplish this are under way by the Korean heads of the two agencies.

Reports of Activity in the Field

Field Agents returned during the current report period and reported that interest in the new Vital Statistics program is good. However, they found that a number of problems are being encountered in general by all Provincial Officers which are worthy of note.

Progress in organization of Provincial Vital Statistics offices is being hampered due to a communication from the Provincial Affairs Bureau, prohibiting formation of new sections within Provincial Governments except by specific authorization from that office. The authority for the establishment of Vital Statistics sections is given in Bureau of Public Health and Welfare Memorandum No. 1 and the authority for the discharge of Vital Statistics functions is to be found in MG Ordinance 25. Notwithstanding the aforementioned references, it was found that the local governments were awaiting the promulgation of a new directive, or Ordinance, setting up the Vital Statistics organizations as a definite section or subsection of the Department of Health and Welfare. Discussions on the organization of a Provincial Health and Welfare setup are currently taking place between the Bureau of Provincial Affairs and this Bureau. The status of the Vital Statistics organization on the Provincial level will be dependent on the outcome of these deliberations.

The provinces of Kyungi-Do and Kangwon-Do had held meetings with district representatives on the establishment of new Vital Statistics offices on the gun levels of government. New registration procedures were explained and problems involving initial organization discussed.

Vital Statistics budgets for the fiscal year 1946-1947 have been submitted for all provinces. The emergency budgets to cover expenses for the period up to March 31st have likewise been submitted. At this writing the emergency budgets for Chun Chong Namdo, Kungsong Namdo, and Kyungi Do have been approved by this Bureau.

The extent of personnel recruitment for the Vital Statistics Affairs of the provinces had varied among provinces at the time of the visits by the field agents. There were found the following:

Kyungi Do	16
ChunChong Buhdo	2
Chun Chong Namdo	33
Cholla Buhdo	6
Cholla Namdo	2
Kungsong Buhdo	1
Kungsong Namdo	1
Kangwon Do	2

Statistics

Slow but steady progress is being made in the completion of a Korean Index to the International list of causes of death.

Translation of Statistics forms for use by the Provinces is continuing.

A Maternal Mortality Study for the period 1938-1942 by province, age, month of occurrence and cause of death was begun.

A graph showing the monthly incidence and mortality rates of reportable communicable diseases for the period 1910-1942 was started.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL AFFAIRS SECT

The Chief of the Welfare Department addressed the meeting of Provincial Governors and informed them about:

- a. The expected arrival of five more staff members of the ARC Civilian Relief Unit and their possible services to the provinces.
- b. The expected arrival of 100-200 tons of relief supplies from Honolulu.
- c. The request to UNRRA to furnish a staff to operate relief and refugee shelters.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

The staff position of Chief of General Relief Section is still vacant. The section in Japanese Affairs reports:

- a. All funds of the Japanese Relief Society must be transferred to the General Trust Fund, Military Government of Korea by 15th March in accord with Finance Bureau Memo #15. This necessitates setting up procedures for care of Japanese refugees which up to now had been given by the Japanese Relief Society.
- b. The Japanese Repatriation train which left Seoul for Fusan on 26 February contained 834 persons of whom 489 were refugees. In accordance with present policy each refugee was furnished ¥ 30 for expenses.
- c. The list of Japanese prisoners submitted by West Gate Prison showed that of the 125 prisoners, 64 were convicted and 61 unconvicted. Further inquiry is being made.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

Under the Japanese system, many orphaned children were placed in private foster homes. After placement there were no investigations, but payments continued to be made to the foster parents until the child became 14 years old. This section is training an investigator to inspect all such foster homes. On the initial visit, an individual record of each child will be made. Subsequent information will be added on future visits. It is expected that routine check-ups will be made at frequent intervals.

Two staff members of the Institutions Section are making an investigational survey of all institutions in the American Occupational Zone. They are cooperating with provincial and city officials in this. One of the results of this survey will be to institute uniform procedure for investigating institutions. Another will be to inform institutions of required standards of care and to help them to establish and maintain these standards.

HOUSING SECTION

The chief of this Section spoke at the meeting of the provincial governors. The organization and function of the National Housing Policy Board was presented together with a recommendation that similar boards be established in the provinces. In cooperation with Lt. Wanamaker of the Planning Secretariat, the nationwide housing survey plan was presented. The purpose of this survey is to secure factual data necessary to planning for housing needs on a national scale. Provinces were asked to cooperate in conducting this survey.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

The staff study requesting that some plan be made to release postal savings of conscripted laborers now in deposit in Japanese facilities has been completed and forwarded to OCA thru Planning Secretariat. It was suggested that SCAP be asked to transfer these funds to Korean depositories for release on a rationed basis - perhaps ¥ 500 per month per person.

The study of revenues and expenditures of the Conscripted Labor Fund has been completed and is ready for submission to the Korean press. Release is delayed pending OCA's decision on the dissolution of the program.

RESEARCH SECTION

The Research Trainee staff conducted a survey of refugee shelters. The compiled results show that 53.8% of the 613 refugees interviewed had remained in the shelters over a week. Their reason for this long stay was that Kyonggi-do was their destination but they could find no place to live. Certain other facts were presented which are considered of sufficient value to warrant their being forwarded to City Welfare Department. This will be done at the regular liaison meeting of the national-provincial-city welfare officers.

The committee of the WCA executive committee requested aid in re-organizing and reactivating this agency. They were requested to present a brief history of their past work together with an organizational and financial plan. They will be helped both to set up a working agency and to secure a building.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

Attempts were made to insure all KRC property. It was ascertained that movable property can be insured for damage resulting from fire, flood, etc, when insurance is available thru local Korean agencies. However, buildings can not be insured until title to the land is changed from Prince Tokugawa to Korean Red Cross. The Board of Incorporations, which has not yet been appointed, can make the formal request to MG for this transfer.

A formal request for release of funds of the Kyonggi-do and Seoul Red Cross Chapters was submitted to the Finance Office. Favorable action was promised.

Contracts were signed for the cultivation of the land of Inchon TB Sanatorium - now closed. The food grown will be used for local hospitals.

A letter was submitted to all provinces asking for personnel and pay data.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 9 March 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL

While the incidence of smallpox continues to be widespread, the disease is not now expected to get out of hand in any area. The production and wide distribution of Korean smallpox vaccine has made a fair control possible.

With the approach of warm weather, the typhoid and dysentery rates will be watched carefully. Malaria may also be a problem. Every attempt is being made to increase the production of typhoid vaccine.

Reports of typhus continue to be sporadic.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

Communicable Disease Control

As yet only fragmentary communicable disease reports have been received for the second half of February. It is expected that complete returns will be in during the following week.

One hundred and sixteen children from deaf, dumb and blind institutions were vaccinated with both American and Korean produced smallpox vaccine.

The "Smallpox Prevention Week" program was allotted radio time for dissemination of material written for the program.

1,200,000 doses of smallpox vaccine were allocated to provinces. Plans are being made to inoculate all Korean government employees in Seoul with typhus fever and smallpox vaccine.

Telegraphic reports of seven cases of typhus were received during the week ending 9 March. Six of these were in Kangwan-do Province, one in Chung Chong Namdo Province.

Nutrition

Work on the milk program for Korean schools was completed. Milk delivery will begin on 11 March. The pasteurizing plant will make distribution to eight depots where the milk will be picked up by the nearby schools. Milk will be issued on certification by school nurses and principals as to needs of children.

Samples of soybean milk powder were prepared and a formula developed. It is hoped to start commercial production soon.

General

Translation was made of Public Health Ordinance #2 regarding communicable

diseases. Distribution will be made to provincial health officers. Two police ordinances on prostitution and venereal disease control are also being translated for dissemination to provincial health officers.

MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

Institutions

Captain Williams returned from an inspection tour of the tuberculosis sanitarium at Masan. Progress on the construction of the sanitarium is good. The building is scheduled for completion in April and will accommodate approximately 250 beds. Nurses and nurses' aides are being trained to work in the hospital. Experienced medical help is being sought.

A staff study on the completion of Suwon Hospital was prepared for submission to OCA.

General

The Board of Licensure and Registration decided that all Korean doctors will be required to register between 1 April and 15 June, 1946. All provinces are being notified.

A Korean business manager was employed for the Medical Services Section.

NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

Education

The second class of public health nurses graduated during the week. Fourteen nurses were issued certificates at the commencement exercises. They were assigned to provinces as follows:

2	Provincial Health Department	- Cholla Namdo
2	"	"
2	"	"
2	"	"
2	"	"
2	"	"
1	"	"
1	City Health Department	- Seoul
1	Government Employees Clinic, Capitol Building,	Seoul
1	Dir. of Nurses, National Tuberculosis Sanitorium,	Masan

This now makes a total of 35 public health nurses trained through military government, with the following distribution:

15	- Kyonggi-do	2	- Cholla-Pukto
2	- Kangwon-do	2	- Cholla-Namdo
3	- Chungchong-Pukto	2	- Kyongsang-Pukto
3	- Chungchong-Namdo	2	- Kyongsang-Namdo
		32	Total

Three nurses are temporarily unemployed; one is ill; one has gone home to care for a sick relative; and the whereabouts of one other is unknown.

A letter was received on 6 March from Miss Ella Sharrocks (New York City) regarding Nursing Affairs' request in December 1945 for Maternity Center's (N.Y.) financing of two Korean nurses to study midwifery at Lobenstine Clinic. Plans are being made and names and qualifications of the two nurses have been requested. By radio, applicants will be asked to come to this Headquarters for interview the week of 11 March.

The Korean translation of the revised two-year nursing curriculum has now been distributed to all schools of nursing south of the 38° line.

DENTAL AFFAIRS SECTION

General

During the past week, the Chief of the Dental Affairs Section met with the Seoul Dental Society and matters relative to the distribution of gold were discussed. It was proposed that a committee be selected to work out the distribution. It was further proposed to place the dentists in one of three categories, A, B or C, according to the size of their practice. Thus the amount of gold each dentist would be allowed to buy would be governed by the category he was placed in. Plans were also initiated for the distribution of mercury and silver.

The following press release was made on 8 March:

"All so called 'crown-makers' who are licensed to make crowns in Korea must register with the Dental Affairs Section, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters, Military Government, Seoul, Korea, through the local Provincial Public Health Officer. Registration will begin 15 March 1946 and end 15 April 1946. They will be issued a new license by the Military Government, which will give them the authority to make crowns. Any 'crown-maker' who fails to register with the Military Government or who, after 15 May 1946, engages in making crowns without having in his possession a license issued by Military Government, will be arrested and subject to heavy fine or imprisonment or both. In order to register, the 'crown-maker' must submit the following to Public Health Officer of the Province in which he lives:

1. 'Crown-makers' license previously issued.
2. Personnel history.
3. Official family record.
4. Two photographs.
5. Registration fee of 50 Yen.

The Korean Board of Dental License and Registration, under the auspices of the Military Government, has decreed that only those 'crown-makers' who were previously issued a license to practice will be given a new license by the Military Government. After 15 May 1946, it shall be unlawful for an unlicensed 'crown-maker' to make crowns"

VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

Communicable Diseases

Recent information indicates that Rinderpest is increasing at alarming proportions north of the 38° parallel. The provincial veterinarians of adjacent

provinces and their Korean counterparts have been called to Seoul to discuss control measures.

Local outbreaks of fowlpest continue to be reported from through-out Korea.

Chungchong-Pukto reported two cases of rabies and four cases of blackleg for the month of February.

Supplies

Efforts are being made through the Materials Control Corporation to expedite the transportation of veterinary supplies from Cheju-do Island to the mainland. These supplies include 278 Japanese Army veterinary cases, and miscellaneous items such as horse-shoeing sets in lesser quantities. Distribution will be made to all provinces according to size and needs of the provinces.

General

Kyongsang-Namdo has employed twenty-eight veterinarians in the Department of Public Health and Welfare. Four are in provincial headquarters, three in the City of Fusan, and twenty-one are assigned to guns.

SANITATION SECTION

The activities of the Sanitation Section during the first week in March consisted in routine continuation of work already in progress. The sanitary regulations to be used by provincial and city inspectors were completed and distributed. Approximately thirty additional photographs were taken for use in the educational program.

LABORATORY SECTION

Inspections

The Institute for Veterinary Research was inspected by Captains Crecelius and Orr. The production of smallpox vaccine is most encouraging, 3,075,000 units having been produced at that institution in February. Production problems were discussed with the Japanese doctors Ochi and Nakamura. They have recently returned from a trip to Japan for the purpose of collecting information and they should be permitted to remain in Korea until 1 April in order to complete papers. The premature release of Dr. Akazawa is complicating the glycerin problem. Certain work on the substitution of cane sugar for glycerin was understood only by him. Samples of glass laboratory equipment are being prepared for the Institute by a local firm, preparatory to large-scale production. A carload of animal food and two carloads of calves arrived during the inspection.

The Kitasato Institute was inspected by Captain Crecelius on 8 March. The illness of the Japanese Director, Dr. Homma, had halted all work for a week and there will be no new work for ten days. There is no replacement for Dr. Homma, and with his departure the Institute will cease to function. He should be allowed to continue his work until 1 April. On this date, in former years, the Institute was closed for the summer because of problems on refrigerating and calves. Fifty six new calves were awaiting vaccination on the date of inspection.

Institute for Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

Inventory of biologicals:

	New	Dispensed	On Hand
Typhoid	206,700 cc	50,280 cc	284,420 cc
Smallpox	1,300,000 cc	612,400 units	1,290,350 units
Rabbies vaccine	10 units	12 units	0
Fowl pest	68,000 cc	18,000 cc	52,500 cc

National Chemistry Laboratory

Organic Synthesis:

1. Synthesis of iso-Amylethyl Barbituric Acid (Amytal).

Amount prepared; 50 gm.

2. Synthesis of DDT. Amount prepared; 800 gm.

3. Preparation of CF Glycerine from TG Glycerine.

Amount prepared; 3 kg.

4. Purification of iso-Amylalcohol. Amount prepared; 1 kg.

5. Synthesis of Diethyl-Malonate. Amount prepared; 100 gm.

6. Synthesis of 2-Amino-4, 6-dichloropyrimidine.

Amount prepared; 2 gm.

Note: Item 3 used in production of vaccine.

Item 4 and 5 used in research on synthesis of Amytal.

Item 6 used in research on synthesis of Sulfadrag.

Drug Technology:

Shipped to Welfare, 500 boxes of assorted pharmaceutical preparations (pills and solutions prepared here).

Nutrition:

Nutritional Survey made at West Gate Prison. A summary of Finding and Recommendations will be submitted separately.

Toxicology:

One specimen of salt, submitted for analysis by the Sanitation Section, Chungchong-Iukto Province, was found to contain a large admixture of Zinc Sulfate.

Biochemistry:

Thiamine content of rice submitted by West Gate Prison, was found to be approximately one-third that of average rice.

MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

The first shipment of approximately 360 CAD units was received on 9 March. Distribution to wholesale firms will be made within 30 days. The Korean cata-

log for the component parts of these units was proof-read and given to the Chase Printing Company for printing.

Captain Louis W. Reys, MAC, formally took over the Medical Supply Section, replacing Captain Paul W. Bogikes who became eligible for return to the United States.

VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

Registration

Preparations for the institution of the vital statistics system for the collection of birth, death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce data were made during the past weekly period. Instructions regarding the use of the standard forms, based on the agreement between this Bureau and the Bureau of the Justice were drawn. Field agents were oriented and briefed on what appeared to be the final decisions on registration methods and procedures. Plans were made to send out all field agents to the provinces by the 16th of March to assist in organizational work and the commencement of the use of the report forms. Letters were sent to all provinces requesting the scheduling of conferences of local and district registration officials during the month for the purpose of instructing them in the new procedures to be followed. The field agents will participate. Memoranda were sent to four provinces instructing them to call for the new forms at National Headquarters.

Statistics

Statistical tables of tuberculosis mortality for the period 1938-1942 were compiled by province, sex, age, and month of occurrence for the Medical Services Section.

Corrections to the translation of the Index for the Manual of Joint Causes of Death and the International List of Causes of Death, revision of 1939, continued. This phase of the project to provide a Korean index for use of provincial personnel is likely to be completed by the next report period.

Work on constructing provincial statistical tabular forms neared completion by the end of this report period.

Other statistical work performed and not completed include the following table:

- a. Tables on Maternal Mortality by Month, Age, Cause of Death, and Province.
- b. Tables on Infant Mortality by Month, Age, Cause of Death, Sex, and Province.
- c. Tables on Stillbirths by Sex, Province, and Month.
- d. Tables on twenty-five selected causes of death, month, age, sex, medical attendance, and Province.
- e. Tables on births, by sex, age of mother, Province, and month.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

General

Job descriptions for staff positions now filled by MG personnel were completed so that competent civilians may be recruited. It was decided to ask for eight general social workers in addition to the present T/O. These social workers are to have had experience in the following fields: two in public assistance, two in child welfare, two in medical social work, and two in group work.

Information on the various funds of welfare agencies is being compiled so that the Finance Bureau Memo #15 may be compiled with and the funds transferred to the General Trust Fund, MG of Korea by March 16.

The Branch Chief attended the meeting of the Korean Association of Social Workers at the Catholic Orphanage in Seoul and made a short address. He presented the great forward step that had been made by the establishment of the Bureau of Health and Welfare rather than the old system when such functions were subordinate parts of several other bureaus. He also stressed the philosophy of social work that the individual must be treated according to his proper worth and dignity.

GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

The staff position of Chief of this Section is still vacant. The officer in charge of Japanese affairs reports that plans are being completed for the new system of caring for Japanese refugees. The change of plan was necessitated by the Bureau Memo #15 mentioned above. All funds of the Japanese Relief Society are to be transferred and therefore, the Society can no longer care for refugees. All back accounts that are approved will be paid before transfer of the account and some money forwarded to Fusan to care for the interim period of the change over.

Japanese Affairs. The staff members of the Society are to be limited to 60 persons. All relief will be handled by the city welfare office, and refugees from northern points are to be transported direct to Fusan without a stop in Seoul.

The Japanese prisoners in West Gate Prison were finally contacted in company with a member of the Justice Bureau and it was ascertained that they receive the same food, have the same opportunity to work in the prison shops and attend religious services as the Korean prisoners. There is no partiality shown.

Toward the end of the week, four carloads of Japanese refugees arrived at Seoul Station from the north. Arrangements were made to feed them at the station. Their condition was found to be unsatisfactory and an MG officer departed for Kaesong to investigate conditions there to determine whether some better means of handling them could be devised.

INSTITUTIONS SECTION

The National Reformatory at Mokpo which was closed by the Japanese is due to reopen. It will care for pre-delinquent boys 14 years and under, child beggars, pilferers, school and home disciplinary problems, etc., who have not been

arrested and for whom legal action is considered inadvisable at the time of admittance. Application for entry may be made by either the parents or police to the local myun, up or city district office head. After approval, they may be admitted for care. A press release on this was prepared.

During the week, seven boys from the National Orphanage secured employment in Seoul. Another change in that institution occurred when the two feeble minded girls who had lived there, were transferred to the Catholic Orphanage where they will be given special care. This the first recognition of the problem for the care of the feeble minded. It is planned to have a special institution for such children when more data on the extent of the problem has been obtained.

Institutions had been provided with a privileged source of grain supply for their inmates. The cancellation of this special source was considered. This would have made it necessary for them to buy it on the open market and, with the present scarcity, adequate amounts would have been almost unobtainable unless the entire staff devoted their time to standing in line at many stores. Conferences were held, and the special privileges continued to the amount of two hop per day per inmate. This conforms with the amount allowed by the Japanese.

HOUSING SECTION

Conferences were held with the Bureau of Mining and Industry, Provincial level, and at the Materials Control Corporation, concerning the purchase of materials from the stockpile of the Korean Residence Management Corporation. Money to provide these materials was appropriated in January of this year, but continued effort is necessary to obtain any materials.

The letters and survey forms for the national housing survey were approved and forwarded to the provinces.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

The dissolution of the Conscripted Laborers' Program has been approved and the ordinance to effect same is being drawn up. A conference was held to determine the physical means of carrying out this dissolution and the following plan decided upon. Three or four teams of former employees of this program will be sent to the provinces to carry out the dissolution. Each team will consist of a supervisor, and auditor, and one or two general clerks. They will receive specific training for this before they begin their tour.

A report of the history and present status of the Conscripted Laborers' Program was presented to the Research Training group and they were asked to make individual decisions as to its disposition. The majority said they thought the money should be used for construction of factories to employ the laborers. Some preferred the building of libraries, schools and other cultural institutions. One recommended that farms be purchased and given to those who wished them. Not one thought that the money should be given direct to the laborers.

SUPPLY SECTION

A request was received from SCAP asking a plan of distribution of supplies now being gathered by church groups in the United States. The National Economic Board, Planning Secretariat, OCA, UNRRA, and Dr. Biggers, Medical Services Section were consulted and the following plan was forwarded:

- a. A single agency in U.S. should consolidate items.
- b. The distribution in Korea will be made thru Public Health and Welfare channels.
- c. Supplies are to be categorized.
- d. The size of the liaison mission in Korea is to be limited.
- e. All procedure will be coordinated with UNRRA.

A message was received from Mrs. Moses, chairman of the drive for relief supplies for Korea in Honolulu, saying that a shipment of 250 tons was leaving on March 6th. She was concerned because certain factions in Hawaii were endeavoring to use these supplies for political purposes and asked that measures be taken to prevent this. The Council of Churches in Hawaii were responsible for the drive. A press release was prepared giving the true statement of the source. It will be issued immediately to forestall any political capital being made by local parties.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

The trainee class completed their orientation to Public Welfare and its relation to Public Health. The practical exercise of this week was a survey of nine hospitals in the city. This was planned by the group themselves in conference with the section chief and Dr. Lee, Director Health Branch and the results are being tabulated. Two lectures on Research methods were given.

AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

The staff study for organization of a Korean National Red Cross, including a suggested plan of organization and the composition of a Korean group interested in the organization has been completed and is ready for presentation to OCA for approval. The composition of the Korean group has been reviewed by Dr. H. H. Underwood and been given his approval as a representative group.

No additional staff has arrived but five persons are expected on the next ships in from Manila and the States.

Analysis of operation of the former TB Sanitarium operated by the Japanese Red Cross and located some five miles from Inchon has been completed. A conference with National and Provincial Public Health and Welfare officers is planned for the purpose of determining:

- a. The need for such an institution.
- b. Other purposes for which the institution might be used.
- c. Whether there was any need for the institution for use by Provincial or District authorities, and whether they might be willing to accept the costs of its operation.

An analysis of the services being given by the Seoul Red Cross Hospital and the two Red Cross Clinics operating in Seoul has been completed. It appears the hospital out-patient service and the clinic services might be greatly increased and extended to meet the needs for such services in the community. A conference will be asked of the Medical Services and Nursing Affairs Sections of the Bureau of Public Health in an effort to determine how these services might be expanded to fill needs indicated by these responsible sections.

Report forms have been developed to improve the regular reporting of the hospital and clinics. The new forms will be put into effect beginning with March.

KOREAN GOVERNMENT
STATUS OF ALLOCATIONS
(In Yens)

Public Health & Welfare
(Bureau or Section)

28 February 1946
(Month Ending)

9 March 1946
(Date)

(1) Appropriation Account No.	(2) Object Class	(3) Total Allocations Received	(4) Payments Current Month Total to Date	(5) Total to Date	(6) Obligations Remaining Unpaid	(7) Unobligated Balance of Allocations
	01	2,364,528.22	661,837.43	1,731,887.57		632,640.65
	02	578,426.04	112,848.00	402,039.04		176,387.00
	03	14,396,706.00	672,409.00	723,770.60	4,000.00	13,608,995.40
	04	1,039,308.00	876,128.00	905,580.00		133,728.00
	05	41,246.00	302.80	11,390.80		29,855.20
	06	477,350.00	0	12,043.62		465,306.38
	07	359,670.00	196,020.00	218,590.	11,610	129,470.00
	08	6,148,497.00	378,080.00	3,340,174.70		2,808,322.30
	09	7,784,834.87	3,983,440.65	5,773,415.25	See note below	2,011,419.62
	10	1,623,243.00	24,868.00	958,371	10,000	654,872.00
	11	1,139,000.00	28,272.00	308,272		830,728.00
	12	165,081,149.37	10,856,227.00	77,346,888.67		87,734,260.70
	13	1,800.00				1,800.00
	14	15,000.00				15,000.00
	15	300.00				300.00

Inclosure Nos. 6 and 7 missing